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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	· FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/696,959	10/30/2003	Craig C. Hodges	00020.08CON	8482	
37485 7	7590 03/22/2004		EXAMINER		
	DLECULAR DELIVI	HAGHIGHATIAN, MINA			
1001 EAST MI PALO ALTO,	EADOW CIRCLE CA 94303		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ŕ			1616		
			DATE MAILED 03/33/300	DATE MAILED: 02/22/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

*		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/696,95	9	HODGES ET AL.				
		Examiner		Art Unit				
		Mina Hag	highatian	1616				
The M Period for Reply	IAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the	cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
THE MAILING - Extensions of ting after SIX (6) MC - If the period for - If NO period for - Failure to reply Any reply receive	ED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL G DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. The may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repreply is specified above, the maximum statutory period within the set or extended period for reply will, by statutered by the Office later than three months after the mailing and adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no even bly within the statu I will apply and wite, cause the appl	ent, however, may a reply be time story minimum of thirty (30) days Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ication to become ABANDONE	rely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
	nsive to communication(s) filed on							
,—	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
•								
closed	in accordance with the practice under the	Ex parte Qu	ayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	03 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of C	laims							
4)⊠ Claim(4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of t	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(Claim(s) <u>1-5,8-10,15 and 16</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(☑ Claim(s) 6,7,11-14 and 17 is/are objected to.							
8)☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election re	equirement.					
Application Pap	ers							
•	ecification is objected to by the Examine							
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>30 October 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)∐ The oat	h or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. No	te the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 3	5 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).								
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:								
1. 🗌 (
2. 🗌 (
3. 🗌 (
6	application from the International Burea	au (PCT Rul	e 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachment(s)								
	rences Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary					
	sperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) sclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08	N	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	ate atent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/M		7	6) Other:	. , ,				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 8-10 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ingebrethsen (5,388,574).

Ingebrethsen teaches an aerosol delivery article which provides delivery of aerosol particles of relatively small size without the necessity of exposing the aerosolized material to a significant degree of heat or high temperatures. An aerosol forming material is a multi-component material comprising an active ingredient and another ingredient having a relatively low vaporization temperature. The first stage aerosol particles of fairly large size. The first stage aerosol particles then are subjected to heat so as to vaporize the other ingredient of that aerosol and cause further dispersion of that first stage aerosol. As such, a second stage aerosol composed of fine particles of active ingredient is provided. The heat used to cause the further dispersion of the first stage aerosol is less than that sufficient to cause vaporization, thermal decomposition or undesirable chemical alteration of the active ingredient. Much of the aerosol of the second stage dispersion can include vapors, gases and the like. The aerosol is allowed to pass through a passageway so as to be delivered to the user (to the respiratory system) (see col. 2).

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Ingebrethsen discloses that the device contains a Nichrome film or wire, metal screens, metal or ceramic resistance heating materials, or the like (col. 4, lines 30-34). The average size of the individual second stage aerosol particles is less than about 5 ym and often less than about 1 ym (col. 11, lines 29-36).

Although Ingebrethsen does not exemplify a method of preparing an aerosol of particles comprising the specific steps recited in claim 1, it does disclose all the elements and a general teaching of the method. Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the aerosol device article of Ingebrethsen for delivering the aerosolized compositions to a subject's respiratory tract by combining first stage and second stage particles to shorten the preparation and delivery time and because it would be desirable to provide an aerosol delivery article which is capable of producing aerosol particle of relatively small size without the necessity of subjecting the material to be aerosolized to exposure to a significant degree of heat or high temperatures.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faithfull (6,041,777).

Faithfull teaches methods and apparatus for closed-circuit ventilation therapy. In procedures involving liquid ventilation, this treatment and recirculation of the exhaled gases, vapors or liquids substantially reduces the amount of respiratory promoter needed to provide effective ventilation (col. 10, lines 13-26). Faithfull discloses that the

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nebulizer is used to provide fluorochemicals, heated above body temperature, to the ventilating gas in the form of a vapor. This may be accomplished by spraying or contacting a wetted surface or wick with the gas to form droplets. The fluorochemical liquid medium is particularly well dispersed in the lungs. As the fluorochemical vapor cools in the body it is deposited on the pulmonary surfaces (col. 16, lines 44-67).

Faithfull also discloses that the said method provides for the independent delivery of pharmaceutical agents or their use in conjunction with other vapors (col. 25, lines 15-30).

Although Faithfull does not exemplify a method of preparing an aerosol of particles comprising the specific steps recited in claim 1, it does disclose all the elements and a general teaching of the method. Therefore, modification of the method steps would be a logical extension of the teachings of Faithfull because it would be desirable to provide an aerosol delivery article which is capable of producing aerosol particle of relatively small size without the necessity of subjecting the material to be aerosolized to exposure to a significant degree of heat or high temperatures.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6-7, 11-14 and 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mina Haghighatian whose telephone number is 571-272-0615. The examiner can normally be reached on core office hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman Page can be reached on 571-272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> Mina Haghighatian Patent Examiner Art Unit 1616